Windsor Theater-The Enterents. The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending May 21, 1881, was:

### Bullying the Senate.

That President Garrield's intention in withdrawing the New York nominations, all except that of Mr. Robertson, was to intimidate the Senators from this State and force them to vote for Robertson, is made conspicuously clear by his substituting another name for Marshal in place of Mr. Payn's. Mr. Payn is just as fit for Marshal now as he was when nominated for reappointment a few weeks ago. No the cotton-growing States had ever had, objection can be urged against him now which did not lie against him then, except good prices. They felt rich, and were conthat he has been very pronounced in his friendship for Mr. CONKLING. That he was fit before, the President had officially declared by sending in his nomination. It is

not pretended that he is less fit now. Under the circumstances, the refusal of the President to renominate him is an open declaration on his part that he intends to punish Senators who refuse to vote according to his wishes by shutting their friends out of the public crib.

A party of ideas; a party of pure princi- They were convinced that slavery was ples; civil service reformers-such is the essential to their prosperity.

Yet now, under freedom for their black policy, such the practice, of their chosen President!

### Mr. Platt's Fidelity.

Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT may be in many respects a commonplace sort of man; he may be out of place, and above his place, in the Senate; he may be, as is said, nothing more than a smart, shrewd business man; but he will hereafter enjoy one proud distinction: Never counting the cost, against every temptation and every inducement, he stuck to his colleague with absolute fidelity. If that colleague madly and blindly rushed into a ditch, he followed, with his eyes wide open, and without a murmur. He voluntarily stripped off the official robes he had recently so proudly donned, to retire, hand in hand with his colleague, once more to the shades of private life.

Where there is so much self-seeking, so much treachery, so many betrayals, it is pleasant to see some one who is faithful to somebody, although the test of that fidelity be the perpetration of a great folly.

Amid the clouds and shadows which surround this whole proceeding, the loyalty of Mr. PLATT to his friend and colleague shines forth,

"Like a lone firefly on the midnight tomb."

### Bad, Very Bad, for Blaine.

One of the last nominations sent in by Gen. GARFIELD and confirmed by the Democratic Senate was that of WALLACE R. WHITE of Maine to be United States Attorney for Idaho Territory. It is not likely that the President knew much about WAL-LACE R. WHITE, or that Mr. MACVEAGH had selected him as a suitable person to be a prosecuting officer for the Government. This is an appointment for which Mr. BLAINE is unquestionably and entirely responsible; and, under the circumstances, it and the murder of Jackson, which almost is about the most shamelessly indecent ap- | caused a border war last autumn, still stirs officer.

WALLACE R. WHITE is a village lawyer without professional reputation or personal standing. During the troubles which followed the Maine election of 1879 he figured at Augusta as the agent of a conspiracy to prevent the organization of the Fusion Legislature by bribing members to stay away. Moses Harriman and Thomas B. Swan. members of that Legislature, have both sworn that Whire approached them with corrupt proposals, which they pretended to accept. On Jan. 6, 1880, WHITE paid to HAR-RIMAN \$1,005 in bills, and to SWAN \$1,000 to leave the Legislature, thus surrendering the control of the State Government to the BLAINE Republicans. HARRIMAN and SWAN took the money and immediately turned it over to the proper authorities, with a full statement of the facts.

The enemies of Mr. BLAINE have sought to implicate him in White's attempt. At a sham investigation of the scandal by the Legislature of 1880 there was evidence to show that WHITE was at Mr. BLAINE'S house only half an hour before he paid the bribe money to HARRIMAN and SWAN. Mr. BLAINE's enemies at home, we say, have always made the most of this circumstance. Mr. BLAINE's friends, and Republicans generally in the State, have contented themselves with indignant denials of the posaibility of Mr. Blaine's complicity. White himself, as the miserable tool of unknown or unidentified corruptors, has been allowed to escape without other punishment than

the contempt and aversion of his neighbors, However disgraceful this appointment may be to the public service, the worst feature of the case is found in its bearing on Secretary BLAINE's own reputation.

# Two Growing Abuses.

Two rules of procedure in legislative bodies are rapidly becoming great evils. We refer to the pairing of members and the transaction of public business according to the dictates of private caucuses. These two rules have been in operation to an unusual extent during the recent special session of

Some forty years ago John Quincy ADAMS, in the House of Representatives, and THOMAS H. BENTON, in the Senate, pointed out the permicious consequences of this system. On several occasions these distinguished statesmen protested against the binding force of an agreement to pair off on a call of the yeas and nays; and they denounced the attempt to fetter the consciences of members in open session by anything that had been done in a secret cau-

cus of their political associates. There are seventy-six members of the present Senate, and a bare quorum is thirty-nine. So many have absented themselves at this session that the call of the yeas and nays has frequently shown that the number present and voting was only forty. On so important a matter as the confirmation or rejection of STANLEY MATTHEWS as Justice of the Supreme Court | lieved the chief's young son had been the total rote was forty-three, the absentees

be tolerated, why not let each political | instant invasion by frontiersmen who were party select five of its ablest Senators to conduct all the business, allowing the other

The cotton crop last year was by far the

and the planters were able to dispose of it at

fident of the future; for were they not the

producers of a staple commodity for which

there was a universal demand, and of which

they alone furnished the world with its

chief supply? Undoubtedly this unparalleled

cotton crop of 1860 stimulated the South to

resist the election of LINCOLN, and to make

its great effort to withdraw from the Union.

The Southern people were sure they could

set up business for themselves, and they did

the war. They are less under bondage to

ports regarding the cotton crop of theores

favorable for planting, and the negroes are

for 1881 it will be by far the largest ever

gathered. If the season progresses favor-

ably the Southern States will have nearly

twice as many bates of cotton to sell this

autumn as they raised on the yearly aver-

age in the ten years before the war. Eman-

cipation has been, in truth, a great blessing

Agent Berry's Case.

That the Grand Jury at Denver should have

found true bills against five Ute Indians for

killing A. D. Jackson, the freighter, is not

strange; it is more difficult to see how a

case can be made out against Indian Agent

BERRY, Commissioner MEACHAM, and Ranch-

man CLINE, who have been indicted as ac-

cessories. But there is a very hostile senti-

ment toward RERRY in Colorado, on account

of his sympathy with his wards the Utes;

There are two points in the case descrying

investigation. The first is the killing of an

City for trial. The theory of the prosecu-

BY connived at Jackson's capture. This

would make him an accomplice in the mur-

der. Agent BERRY, when first arrested by a

local sheriff, escaped at night; but this

should not be interpreted as evidence of

conscious guilt, because he may have only

feared becoming a victim, in his turn, to

mob law, and being dangled, without trial,

from a tree. He afterward voluntarily sur-

rendered to the United States Marshal, so

as to be tried on the indictment now found

The story of Jackson's comrades is that

he killed the Indian in self-defence. The

story of the Utes is understood to be that

the Indian made not even a gesture of

attack, and was wantonly murdered. There

is downright lying somewhere in this con-

tradiction, but it may never be possible to

find out where it is. The frontier value of

an Indian's life is not high, and there is no

love wasted on the Utes by Colorado

freighters. It seems to be conceded that,

on the night of the hemicide, two Indians-

one account gave the number as three-

entered a camp of five freighters and asked

for something to eat; that they were re-

fused; that one of them was shot dead; that

the other ran away and complained to the

neighboring whites and to the agent. Here

we find, first, that the Indians were outnum-

bered; secondly, that they were in the camp

of strangers who were armed; thirdly, that

Every circumstance thus points to the

probability that the whites were the aggres-

sors. On their theory of self-defence, ac

cording to one story, the freighters will say

that the young Indian picked up a loaded

gun in the camp and endeavored to kill

somebody with it. But if so, it was remark-

able that the other Utes should have in-

stantly cried out that he had been mur-

dered without provocation. It seems more

probable that the request for frontier hos-

pitality was met by some brutal form of re-

fusal which provoked a retort from the In-

dian youth, and that his life paid the pen-

The subsequent capture and killing of

Jackson, in revenge, was a case of lynch-

ing, a practice in which the red men of the

border followed the bad example set by the

whites. But it would show imbecility as

well as wickedness on Agent BERRY's part

if he connived at this luwlessness. If he had

no scruples of conscience against murder,

he at least knew the risk he ran of being

found out; and if reckless of his own fate, he

must yet have known that he could not do a

more desperately foolish thing for his In-

dians. The lynching indicates that they be-

shot down in cold blood; but only the pres-

alty of his retort.

redress was claimed forthwith.

against him.

up intense feeling in that region.

for them.

giving their strength to their work.

be able to borrow money.

than the splendid crop of 1879.

The evidence is conflicting in regard to the degree of blame to be attached to Agent sixty-six to draw their pay at their homes? BERRY: the Grand Jury evidently did not Controlling the action of legislative bodies feel justified in failing to find a bill against by caucuses is quite as great an evil as the pairing of members. For example, suppose him as accessory, leaving the trial itself to tell the full story. The United States Court the ratification of a treaty were pending in the present Senate. All of the 38 Democrats also has since denied the motion to quash the indictments against BERRY, MEACHAM, might be in favor of it. The Republican and CLINE. Even the military officers of Senators then hold a caucus, when It appears the neighborhood are not fully agreed on that 18 are for the treaty and 20 are against the subject, some of them holding that it; but the 20 can bind the action in execu-BERRY did intend that the Utes should captive session of the 18. The vote is taken, in ture Jackson. There is little doubt that a full Senate, and though 56 Senators are his action was blameworthy, because, havreally in favor of ratification and only 20 ing undertaken to manage Jackson's delivagainst it, the call of the yeas and nays ery for trial, he made no use of shows a tie, and therefore the treaty is dethe troops ready for escort. But infeated in spite of the fact that there is really competence is not active connivance in murder. Should the latter be proved a majority of 36 in its favor. Are not these two modes of procedure a against Agent BERRY, it would be the hardviolation of the spirit of the Constitution? est blow yet delivered against the Indian agency system as at present constituted. The Cotton Crop.

largest ever gathered in the South. A conwillingness of the Utes to trust to the courts siderable quantity of it still remains on the for the punishment of Jackson. plantations, and it is therefore impossible Agent BERRY gained one point, last to give in exact figures the number of bales autumn, in the judicial decision against produced. The most careful estimates, transferring his trial from the United States however, put the total at over 6,400,000 bales, Court to the State Court. The coming of or nearly a million and a half bales more winter and the strict orders given to the military forces prevented any immediate The greatest crop raised under slavery invasion of the Ute territory under the plea was that of 1860, but it amounted to only of avenging Jackson; still, the spring soa-4,823,770 bales, or about 1,600,000 less than son finds the Ute troubles very serious, and the quantity produced last year. It was the border feeling ready at any moment to then, however, by far the richest harvest break out into lawlessness and bloodshed.

His error, however, seems to have consisted

simply in having an undue confidence in the

eager for a valid excuse to wipe out the Utes.

### Mr. Jones of Nevada.

Many strange reasons have been given by Senators of both parties for voting to onfirm STANLEY MATTHEWS as a corporation Judge. Mr. Jones of Nevada professes to be, and doubtless is, opposed to the aggressions of corporate power. Yet he voted for MATTHEWS, when a single may would have defeated the nomination, upon the ground that MATTHEWS was a Greenbacker and would carry his financial ideas into the Supreme Court.

not want abolitionists to rule over them. Mr. Jones is regarded as a man with a naturally strong mind, which has been improved by study and experience. The great question whether the people or corporations laborers, they are raising crops of cotton shall control the Government is now presswhich make those of the past seem small by ing upon the country in many forms, and comparison. They are also really in a better Mr. Jones knows it. In more than nine condition financially than they were before millions of votes the Greenbackers polled only 306,667 at the election last November, the factors who bought their cotton and after their candidate for President had made took a mortgage on their future prosperity. a personal canvass, North and South. The Very often the best thing for a man is not to return of prosperity had crushed the life out of that ephemeral organization.

So far as we have received them, the re-How Mr. Jones could be deluded into the selief that a Judge was more important for ent year are very encouraging. It is likely a dead issue than for a living one, which to exceed even that of 1880, for the planters practically touches every fireside in his own have learned the value of fertilizers and are state, is difficult to understand. The peogiving more personal attention to their ple of Nevada, who are victimized by the business, though they may not in all the extortions of the Central Pacific and Union States have increased the acreage they have Pacific combination, will be very apt to put under cultivation. The season has been demand an explanation of a vote which goes far to put the Supreme Court in the hands of JAY GOULD, HUNTINGTON, and The cotton crop has increased steadily and largely since 1877, and the prospects are that their associates.

> A Sabbath concert last night ushered in one more of the six-day races whose cessation s constantly predicted, but which periodically continue. San Francisco also had a six-day contest lest week. The present O'LEARY walk will try the experiment of breaking the monotony of a week's walk of the same contestants-a performance longer and drearier than a Chinese play-by the introduction of several minor con tests lesting a few hours each. This innovation is precisely what the six-day race needs : the whole affair should be changed into a week's prize meeting of pedestrians, in which various sorts of races from a week long to one hour long each are run. Otherwise, an early falling out of leading starters in the single race. relied upon kills the whole thing, and leaves the managers and the remaining walkers out of pocket.

Dwellers on the Texas banks of the Rio Grande seem to be working up the usual stories of Mexican outrages, though Gen. GRANT has just assured the Mexicans that there is no feeling in this country against their republic, no disposition whatever to annex any part of it.

Indian by the freighter Jackson, near To the ordinary scourges of the army CLINE's ranch; the second, the killing of worm and the potato bug, the year 1881 seems JACKSON, soon after, by Indians of the same band, after snatching him from the small a black asparagus bug, which easily digests Paris green; and the destructive locusts in some escort that was taking him to Gunnison regions are preparing to take the field. tion in the pending case is that Agent BEB-

The past week was another remarkable week of immigration, and the probabilities are that the total arrivals for May will exceed 70,000. Such a number for a single month would be beyond all precedent; it would surpass by more than 6,000 the arrivals for the entire year of 1877.

Should Dr. LORING sweep LE Duc's tea culture out of his department as rubbish of the former occupant, what fantastic notion would he substitute? Or will he treat the country to novelty of an Agricultural Commissioner without a hobby?

Overthrown by Turkey, and at the same time upheld by France, the Bey of Tunis must be in some doubt, just now, whether he is a reigning prince or not. Ordinarily these conflicting acts might be supposed to bring the hostility of Paris and the Ports to a head; but the Ottoman Government has so long been in the habit of not meaning half it says, and of not saying half it means, that its present menacing attitude toward France and Tunis may prove of no importance.

The convention of Colored United Links, which has been called for Aug. 1, at Topeka, Kansas, by President BENJ, SINGLETON and Secretary ALONZO DE FRANCE of the Topeka Links, ought to be an interesting one. President Singleron urges all links of color to meet and discuss the condition of the colored race, so that at the convention there may be no missing It would be a pity if, instead of being merely a social gathering of links, this convention should turn out to have designs on pushing the interests of the colored link in politics,

MAHONE tumbles out of sight; but he will ong be remembered by grammarians and others as the only United States Senator of this era fit to be ranked with John A. Logan for independence of all the rules, precedents, and conventionalities of English syntax.

Some people may suppose that Jefferson Davis's present visit to Canada is designed to put him at a safe distance from any howls of adverse criticism on his forthcoming book; but it has a more practical purpose. He betakes timself to British soil, and is to have his Pise and Fall of the Confederate Government brought out simultaneously in England and America. That such a trip to Canada is resorted o illustrates the copyright laws as they stand.

It is to be hoped that the new Minister to colombia will do more and better with the Isthmus stations negotiation than his pre-If Ancient Mariner THOMPSON'S project is to be carried out at Chiriqui and Golfo Dulce, our relations with Colombia must be friendly. Unquestionably, a good title to hese naval stations cannot be acquired without the consent and desire of the local Government. Mr. ERNEST DICHMANN cannot be said to have made much progress in bringing about this consent and desire, so far as the records of being thirty-three. If such a system is to | ence of troops saved their reservation from | Congress show. The post has become one of

the most important of the minor diplomatic appointments, on account of the canal questions in dispute.

The movement begun in this city, on Sat urday evening, by the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, and Blacksmiths, to introduce the custom among mechanics of a Saturday half holiday, is an important and, for most workingmen, a very desirable one. There is no reason why America should in this respect lag behind England, where the custom of closing at an early hour on Saturday is general, if not universa, among the bodies of mechanics included in the pending movement. It is true that many of the hardest tollers, both men and women, cannot hope to share this privilege—could not even afford to accept it, if made optional. These are those who do not have day wages, but work by the piece or job, slmost at starvation prices, so that they need to work regardless of hours and hopeless of holidays, in order to keep body and soul together. But the Amalgamated Society, which is so powerful a union in England, represents, both here and there, workmen who mainly work by the day. In this country, as in England, the noon-closing movement for Saturday is all the more just, because the laws and the urgent publiesentiment of the employing portion of the ommunity are strongly for continuing to set apart Sunday as the Christian Sabbath and a day of religious observance. It therefore may prove wise to accord one-twelfth part of the orking week for secular and social recreation. and for culture not specially religious.

Militiamen and others practising marksmanship will do well to take note of a decision rendered by the Court of Queen's Bench in England in a criminal prosecution for the homicide of a boy. Three men went out together into the fields to shoot at a target. One of them was a member of a country rifle corps. They carelessly placed the target in such a position that in aiming at it they brought a country garden in range of their bullets, and a lad about ten years of age who had climbed an apple tree in the garden was accidentally shot by one of them and killed. On indictment and trial all three were convicted of manslaughter, the court holding that, being engaged together in the same pursuit, they were all equally guilty. This was not a hasty decision renuered at the

trial, but was the conclusion reached after careful and deliberate consideration; and the same rule would probably be laid down here in a similar case. Let marksmen remember that they may be held responsible for the negligence of those with whom they practise shooting.

Hundreds of Indianapolis sinners, it is affirmed, have been converted within a few weeks by the exhortations of a "Boy Preacher." whose peculiar methods of evangelization are thus described by an admiring but wondering reporter:

"He bounces around over the alfar, slown in the assessing in a rew moments an legins to pray on his knees, and in a rew moments an legins to pray on his knees, and in a rew moments an accordance of the platform, aways and prays at the rame time, and while talking evidently forcets all about binnell or his action, frequently stepping from the alfar upon the marble baptismal four, again falling upon his knees, and jumping-leasing, in fact—down into the channel, climbs up on the puint platform as a boy would climb over a fence, moves about as minily and as quietly as a cat, and has his vast audience under perice control." "He bonnes around over the altar, down in the aisle

Naturally these generatio fosts rivet the attention of the boys in the gallery, many of whom, we are told, hasten forward to the nourners' bench when the invitation is given. t appears also that some Indianapolis preach ers and church members of mature age see othing out of the way in the "Boy Preacher's bouncing, jumping, and climbing.

The Yorktown Centennial Commissioner have been offered, for \$1,000, a glass goblet out of which Lord Conswalles drank. Unfortunately, the purse of the Commission is not very heavy; and if much lightened by the purchase of even such valuable historic relics as a glass goblet, at \$1,000, it will probably not be adequate to sundry other things of greater importance in the practical celebration. This inident suggests the possibility of a sudden sup ply of Yorktown relies to meet a supposed de nand. It is clearly possible to produce plates from which the British General ate, knives and forks which he wielded, chairs which he sat on, and other things. Then will come the Wash-NOTON relies of the same sort; and then the ROCHAMBEAU relies. Of course the supply of genuine historical articles cannot be exhaustless; but it is certain that some will find their way into the market, provided a glass gobiet brings

Preaching to the clergy of his diocese the other day, the Protestant Episcopai Bishop of Long Island reaffirmed his unshaken personal belief in the supernatural character of the Christian religion and the indestructible vitality of the Christian Church. But he owned that there is a spirit of hostility abroad in the world challenging the claims of Christianity, and that many nominal Christians are very weak in the faith, "Somehow," he said, "positive and earnest convictions are not as general among those who call themselves Christians as they once were; it does no good to conceal or to deny this." The spirit of the age, according to this observant Bishop, is seeking to circumscribe and fetter and enfeeble the Church. Modern science is largely arrayed against it. longer the vast majority," said the Bishop. who attend any kind of worship or listen to any kind of preaching. What defections in Lutheran Germany! What an eclipse or total annihilation of faith among the various branches of the Latin race in Europe and in Central and South America! What almost countless multitudes in this favored land that never cross a church threshold or conform even outwardly to the spirit or to the traditional ustoms of the Christian religion!"

This may be, as the Bishop considers it, an epoch of transition, sure to be followed in due time by a reaction toward belief. For the prosent, however, the Church is seeing evil days, and the practical question that forces itself upon the attention of Bishops, presbyters, and deacons is. What is the most promising plan for hastening the arrival of better days? One obvious thing to be done is to try to really convert to Christianity those nominal Christians whom Bishop LITTLEJOHN reports that they faintly contest or secretly admit" the argu-

If the prohibitory legislation of Kansas and the agitation for similar laws in other States of the South and West are to have any effect upon the production and consumption of lager beer and other malt liquors, it has not yet come apparent. The statistics furnished by the Brewers' Convention just adjourned at Chicago show that the manufacture of these beverages, which in 1863 amounted to less than 2,000,000 barrels, has increased steadily every year, until it exceeded 13,000,000 barrels for 1880, or over a keg for every man, woman, and child in the United States. This progressive increase seems to have continued even into the present year, the revenue receipts from this source for the year ending the 30th of last March exceeding those of the preceding year by nearly \$700,000.

The new constitutional amendment of Kansas, and the laws passed in conformity with it. will probably put an end in a great measure to the manufacture of mait liquors in that State: but there is no law to prevent the importation of beer from other States for private consump tion in households and clubs, and those who want it can easily get it in that way. One effect of the prohibition of beer brewing in Kansas will thus be an increase of its manufacture in other States; or, in other words, the diversion of a part of the business of Kansas to other States, and with it of the taxes which that busi-

ness would have violded. Meantime, to the many who believe that the wisest way to promote practical temperance is to substitute beer drinking for that of spirituous liquors, the steady increase in the returns of the broweries will be a fact of interest and a

## Made Crasy by Glycerine.

CAZENOVIA, May 22.—Anna Case, a young wo-man of this village, has become insane from applications of glycerine to her face to remove erupuous resulting from measure.

MACTEAGH'S VICTORY OFER BLAINE.

What Chandler's Rejection Meaus, WASHINGTON, May 22 .- Mr. Conkling's resignation and the confirmation of Mr. Robertson without a formal division inspired Mr. Blaine with a confidence which received a sharp set back in the rejection of his first lieutenant William E. Chandler. He had succeeded by the free use of patronage, and by promises of more to come, in subduing opposition in unexpected quarters. Even John Logan, supposed to be a Stalwart of Stalwarts, yielded to the pleasant seduction, and Don Cameron alone in the end was " faithful among the faithless found." Executive duplicity was conspicuous in this

case, as in many others. The President personally informed Senator Edmunds. Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, that he desired Chandier's nomination to go over without action, as an easy mode of relieving Chandler from the humiliation of defeat and himself from an admitted blunder. Mr. Edmunds notified his colleagues of that wish, and it was agreed that the case should not be reported. Immediately after the confirmation of Stanley Matthews, Mr. Edmunds turned his back on the capital in disgust. Chandler's friends then rallied for a desperate effort, hoping in the noise and confusion of an impending adjournment to carry him through. They called upon the President and received his assurance that he was perfectly willing that the nomination should be called up, and that he desired to see Chandler confirmed. Upon the strength of this statement from Senators, the Judiciary Committee reported the case without recommendation, and with the result already known.

Intrigue and double dealing were foiled. Mr. Blaine did not succeed in his little game, which had the double object of putting Chapdier in and of driving MacVeagh out. The Attorney-General would have instantly resigned had the manager of the Secretary-President been confirmed. Now he sticks, and some of the particular friends of Mr. Blaine who are identified with the Star service jobbery and with other kindred enterprises may have occasion to deplore the fate of Chandler, who carried Fiorida in 1876 for Hayes, after the voters had fairly elected Tilden.

### The Widening Breach in the Party.

WASHINGTON, May 21 .- Chandler's rejecon and MacVeogh's staying in the Cabinet are important facts. They mark a new phase of the ins and outs of this Administration. That Chandler's rejection was conspired for by MacVeagh from the start is certain. He formed a coalition with the Grant men in the Senate to circumvent the President. Everybody said then was the time Garfield should have demanded his resignation. But Garfield did not. Blaine did his best for Chandler, tried every means in his power to gain Democratic votes to offset what MacVeagh would get from the Republican side. The issue was sharply drawn. The result is Blaine, and apparently Garfield, beaten. It is a victory for MacVeagh. It would have been all the same had there been no resignations. That the Democrata came to have a majority did not help the case so far as Mac-Vengh was concerned. He, as a Cabinet Minister, was all the same a conspirator to beat the President. Now that Chandler is beaten, Garfield makes no sign of disapproval. The inference is inevitable that Garfield was beaten only in appearance. Blaine alone was beaten in

Nor does this conclusion rest wholly on appearance. It is not the sole instance where Garfield has had an understanding with a Cabinet Minister to beat one of his appointees. It is not a mere conjecture that he wished for Chandler's defeat, as the result of his more mature thought, perhaps of his natural crookedness. Very lately Garfield has begun vetoing Blaine. The day before the adjournment he struck from a list prepared at Biaine's office more than one name that the Secretary had reasons for earnestly wishing to have sent to the Senate. Garfield won't quarrel with Mac-Veagh for beating Chandler and Blaine. It is the beginning of an important phase in the Garfield Administration. Bumors of a coldness between the White House and the Depart-ment of State are circulated in whispers-all the more significant for being whispers, considering where they are heard. Gov. Foster's mution to Garffeld to beware of Blaine and have less personal politics made an impression. Binine wants to keep up the fight. It was Garfield's idea, the sending in the names of Woodford & Co., as a politic concession to the New York Stalwarts, and as the marked excepions to the rule of hitting a Grant head wherever seen. This thing is going to grow; the breach will widen. Blaine will go out.

The Garfield Administration has passed brough its first stage. It has been stormy be yond precedent. For those who entertained expectations of Garfield, it has been decidedly disappointing. Not so, however, for those wh disappointing. Not so, however, for those who could correctly estimate probabilities concerning him; more especially after his Cabinet was announced. Blaine was given the control. Blaine in the Cabinet would of course be as he had been on the floor and as Speaker of the House of Representatives—tricky, audacious, unpointic, with the added quality of revengefulness, as the result of disappointments. With him power was something to be used for punishing those who had stood between him and the object of his ambition. No one who could form a decent estimate of human motives, operating in a mind like Blaine's could expect him to act otherwise. In appointing Blaine, Garfield gave himself awar. It may be he shared Blaine's revengefulness. A stronger mind like Blaine's would speedily bring him in sympathy with almost any object. In the first hour of its existence the Administration conceived the unnatural purpose of turning upon and pursuing to the death those to whom it was chiefly indebted for that existence. It committed parricide as soon as it could raise an arm to atrike the blow. There are those who maintain that it was fairleid's crime in fact as well as in form: that it was he who conceived the purpose. Blaine merely assenting. But the overwhelming proof is that the unnatural purpose was conceived by Blaine, and that Gardied without much hesitation fell into it, his moral perceptions being too feoble to save him from the enormous guilt. could correctly estimate probabilities concern-

conceived by Biaine, and that Garfield without much hesitation fell into it, his moral perceptions being too feeble to save him from the enormous guilt.

To state the case more plainly, just as subsequent acts describe it: It was in the first hour determined that, as a rule, Grant men-meaning thereby those who worked for Grant for President and who afterward fought and won the battle for Garfield—should have no favors from the Administration. Not only this con the true Donnybrook principle, there should be a club for every Grant bead. To make a practical application of this policy, and drive Grant men either into tame submission, with Biaine's foot on their necks, or into open antagonism, Robertson was appointed. It is unnecessary to rehearse this dismal story of perfidy, ending in the rupture of the Republican party. But the Grant men who would not surrender were driven out, or rather compelled to go out to preserve their manhood. I suspect that by far the larger part of these who succumbed did so only to destroy Garfield. Of course there are exceptions, as in New York. There can be no love with enforced relations of this kind. Hate must be the outcome. Among the immediate results, the Senate adjourned this immediate results, the Senate adjourned finally on Friday, the President having earlith the had no further appointments to make, it was sounding the death knell to not a few who had waited long and expensively for evidence of Executive lavor. To believe half the stories of the disappointed, there has been a fearful neglect and downright violation of promises. Doubties in some cases the complaint is groundiess; not so, however, in by far the greater number. It is the story, so many times repeated, of exceptional duplicity, fals-flaation without excuse. What of this was not accomplished directly was done interesting the meanest way of any. Some remain in the hope of getting their wrongs righted. They had better use their few remaining dolars to get the getting their wrongs righted.

### Catching Swallows on the Fly. From the Rochester Union and Advertises

John Harris, the Arcade confectioner, inidiatile the cares of business on Tuesday and made a visit of absolute Creek trust thing. The day was cold and unlavarable for taking trust but he managed to put a we good cones in his creek. If he had not caught a sish at it, the experience he had would have been ample conscious. He was using the very small By casening to encession. He was using the very small By casening to success on the creek, and an immunal number of swalers and the wind of the major over the water, and when Harris evan to wind the stream the birds commenced to dark it the flue. There was no way of preventing them taking the flues, and before the stopped fishing he caught here of the birds on his block. Very light lackle was underlyed, and when a bird took the flyit would and of the stream they were all relates a major process to the angler. Key were all relates a major preventing them the best of the support they were all relates a major process of the support between the took and began their gyrations as it estimated the dock and began their gyrations as it estimated. John Harris, the Arcade confectioner,

## A Confession Causes Beath.

From the Millard (18) Gaustic. George P. Holland, a young married man, committed smede last night by shooting himself through the least with a revolver. An anonymous lotter, making accusations against his wife, an educated and refined young woman dowe him to the deed. It is said in wife should the truth of the charges. BUSINESS ON SUNDAY.

Streets in which Traffic is by No Means Re stricted to Week Days.

In some of the streets of New York yesterday almost the only signs of Sunday observance were the closed doors and windows of the barrooms, the other places of business being generally open. Traffic was brisk in the Bowery, where clothing, fancy goods, hat, and shoe stores had the aspect of ordinary days. The numerous photographic galleries were throughd during the cloudless hours of the afternoon, the cheap museums were crowded, and street stands were multiplied. Business was not suspended among the millinery stores of Division street, or the smaller dry goods and notions stores of Grand and Elizabeth streets, though this large establishments were closed. This Sunday mercantile activity was not confined to the east side. Rows of small stores in Eighth avenue, between Central Park and Thirty-fourth street, were open as usual, and, the barber shops, cirar, confectionery, and drug stores with sods water fountains being busier than on week days, the fronts of salcone presented about the only blanks on several blocks, in Sixth avenue business was restricted chiefly to confectionery, tobacco, and drugs, except that the markets and groceries were open early in the morning. Broadway was the most quiet of all the streets of retail trade, and, as a rule, Sunday was found less and less regarded as one went across town in either direction, until, in parts of Tenth avenue on the west and Avenue A on the east, the day could not have been told by the looks of things. stands were multiplied. Business was not sus-

### The Episcopal Church Crowding Out Congre

gationalism TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Year Book of the Orthodox Congregationalists, just issued, shows that in the 3,745 churches there were added in the year covered by the statistics 1,792 members. This is an average of one to every two parishes. Of new churches, 123 were formed during the same period, and 52 were re-ported as dead. Now, on the list are 3,577 ministers, of whom a considerable proportion are without charge, teach in colleges and schools, or are agents and secreta ries of benevolent organizations. Not much more than one convert to each preacher is the average result of the year's work. The contributions for charity fell off \$66. 410 when compared with those of the previous year.

Meanwhile the ancient adversary of the Congregation-alists, the Episcopal Church, has increased to this de-gree, as seen by the statistics of the Church almanac Confirmations for the year, 25,451; in New England alone, 2,80% or 1,076 more additions than the Congrega-tionalists record from the whole country. In Massachu-sette the confirmations were 1,083.

The Puritan church on Puritan soil is overmatched by the Church of England representative, the Protestant

piscopal Church.
The tendency in New England to a simpler creed and liturgical forms is one obvious reason for the decacore and the growth indicated by these figures. Bosros, May 20. Ose

Col. Forney on Christianity. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Col. John W. Forney is reported as saying in his lecture on "The Life of Thomas Jefferson," before the Tammany Society, that "If Coristianity consisted in devotion to humanity and retraining from stealing other people's money and

being possessed absolutely of no vices, Jefferson was a Morality is of course necessary in the practice of Chris tianity, but the practice of morality alone is not sufficient to cattice a person to be called a Christian. It is also necessary to believe in the miraculous conception, birth, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ. Without this belief no man can be a Christian. You may practice

better no man can be a Christian. You may practice every virtue and abstain from every vice, and you will be atmit a moralist. To be a Christian you must be a tollower of Christiand a behaver in His divinity.

It is a confusion of terms to call defires on a Christian, because he was a pure and noble statesman—a gifted and moral philosopher. Give him recult for all that he deserves, but do not falsely ascribe to him a belief he never entertained. tertained, e 219, volume 11 of Jefferson's correspondence of this friend and relative. Peter Carr. Mr. Je-

letter to his friend and relative. Peter Carr, Mr. Jel-son gives his views very plainly on religion, and these ws are considered by orthodox believers as decidedly ewe are considered by orthodox believers as decidedly fidel.

Fix reason," wrote Mr. Jefferson, "farmly on her of and call to her tribunal every fact, every opinion, usedian with believes even the existence of a field, because if there be one he must more sourceve the homaze reason than that of bindfolded fear. Read to Hitle as you would lavy or Tactus, it the book of Joshua we are told the sun ood still several hours. It is said the writer of the book was inspired. The pretension is entitled to our inquiry because millions believe it. On the other and, how contrary it is to the law of nature that a body volving on its axis, as the earth does, should have opped, should not have prestrated animals, trees, sillouines, and should, after a certain time, have surned its revolution, and that without a second cheral prostration. You will next read the New Testaion. It is the history of a person called Jesus. Keep your ever the opposite pretentions (1) of those who say was becomed body the heaven, and 25 of those who say he was a man of sections to lith, of a here vielent heart, enthusiastic withing a here yell these callings and children as the cutting and a the cutting and accorded body the heaven, and 25 of those who say he was a man of sectionate to lith, of a here vielent heart, enthusiastic Pane and Volney and Voltaire deserve to be car

saints.

1 Col. Formey describes Mr. Jefferson "as the mos

## Another Letter from Mr. Browne,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will the veral correspondents who answered my former lette indivation me to inform them that I do not desire to pen an intellmence office for the purpose of affording in emation on a subject which is familiar to every person

As to our regular army and many, their history speaks or itself. Our great British empire is a hving memoria their prowess. Properly my remarks were in regard your militia or National Guard. The see several other giments of them—the Seventh, Sixty-minth, and Sevento your militis or National Guard.

I find the good facture yesterday to see several other regiments of them—the Seventh, Sixty-minth, and Seventh, Staty-minth, and Seventh, Staty-minth, and Seventh, Staty-minth of have the best material for the rough work of a soldier. Old army officers will arree with much there, although the men appear to be very deficient in discipline and drill. Numbers of them, I could percive, had not as yet mastered the mystries of the guose step, as to the Seventh, with the exception of one or two companies. I have no hesitation in saying that a long march followed by a wet night would place them lossed sought?

Allow me to add that I have seen service in India and Arica, and am capable of judging as to what constitutes a good soldier.

Charles Blandshap Blooms.

## Satisfied with this Country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: It is sur rising to note how ignorant the average Englishman is ome here and sec on what a scale of magnitude ever

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read, two or three days ago in your columns, a letter signed by Charles Pinntagenet Browns. I do not believe that

## A Brooklyn Veteran's Suggestion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As there tio be a separate parade of the posts of the G. A. R. m Brooklyn on Decoration Day, why could not Gen. Jordan allew one or both of the Eastern District recini paralle with their district? I would remind him paralle to Greenwood two years acciouse of to officers and men of the Eastern District were con-todrup out of the ranks on that hat day. Car

## Not in Guttenberg.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to all attention to the injustice of describing the recent nurder as "the cluttenberg murder." The murder was harden mitted in furtherberg, but in Oldvke's Woods, one mile from here. The place is called half's Ferry, and is in North Bergen township. But tuttenberg it seems, must bear the discredit of all crimes committed in this safe of the Hadson. Macro. GUTTENBERG, N. J., May 20.

#### An Appeal to Mr. O'Leary. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Being

So I am about concluding a match to walk 150 miles in side of twenty-four hours for \$550, providing an oppor-tunity of doing so is afforded not by Mr. I have to my of Madison Square Garden next week. I am to my 67th year, but I have an alcal can accomplish the task. Tankar Caner

#### The Treaty Pirst. From the Durant of Commarce.

Mexico has long wanted a liberal commercial treaty with the United States. The accretions protection interest has refused this. Mexico is, therefore, school to look for some of he best trading opportunities to Europe, where she finds them. No length of rathroad the which ign Grant may establish will be startly with such an incomparation of the desire. American trade size a commercial treaty. With such as intermed in operation anything would be possible. Without it the flattering sufferpations of sich direct may be respectfully discredited. The treaty should precede the railroad.

#### A Reasonable Bread. From the Somerville Journal.

"You are fond of the British poets, Miss C.?"
Oh, awfully so: "Have you read Lamb?" Yes, and
with sich pleasure." "Are you foud of Hogg?" Yes,
bitt I do so dread trichinosis."

A constant cough, failing strength, and wasting of flesh are symptoms denoting pulmonary organs more or less seriously affected. You will find a safe remedy for all lung or throat ails in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant—day.

SUNBEAMS.

-A son of Stephon A. Douglas is to be a

Fourth of July orator at Marshalltown, Iowa.

—There will be a marked decline this year ghout New England in the observance of Decora

-- A St. Louis man deferred his suicide

until he could have some mourning paper exquisitely printed with his monogram, so that he could write his farewell letters in good style.

—A Goorgia paper says that a law against

smoking on the street is still on the statute book of many States, and is of opinion that it should be enforced scainst cigarette-smoking school boys under 10. -Basutoland, of which we often hear

now, was until 1830 entirely uninhabited. It was then colonized by tribes from the Transvaal, whom Moshesh, a chief, united into one people under the name of Basutos -There are remains in the Transvaal of old mines, as to the working of which neither names nor whites know anything. It is conjectured that they

were made by the Portuguese, who early had a footing in South Africa. -A Baltimore Alderman has advertised

for his lost pocketbook, which contained, he confises, passes over all the railroads running through the city, over every steamship line having a terminus there, and to every place of amusement. -Judge Travers of the Iowa Supreme Court decides that railroad companies are liable for in-juries to animals run over on Sunday, no matter how

carefully the trains are operated, because the running of trains at all on Sunday is uniawful. -Jefferson Davis has gone to Canada, in

order to be on British sail when his history of the rebel lion is published in England, and thus secure an English copyright. This plan is said to be feasible, because be is not legally a citizen of the United States. —A hundred and twenty-seven ladies

riding in Rotten Row, flyde Park, one day recently in pot hats were counted. This innovation may be more comfertable, but it does not look so becoming and ladylike for town wear as a well-shaped chimney no -The Empress Eugenie has definitely decided upon the final resting place of her late hishand and son. She intends to build a church on the estate which she has bought, some fourteen miles from Chiefe-

hurst, and thither the two tombs are to be transferred. -Half of the junior class of the Indiana State University have left the institution because a Prefessor would not permit them to go out in the mist of a recitation to fight the sophomores, who had captured their hats and were rending them under the windows.

-Lightning singled out a \$5,000 stallion to kill at Bloomington, Ill., leaving eleven comparatively valueless horses uninjured. The owner, who had been an earnest Christian, resigned his church membership, and resumed a long neglected habit of prefamity, declaring that Providence was against him anyhow.

-Alexander McPheelers, who shot his wife, sister-in-law, and himself to death at Honey Creek, Ind., bought the revolver several days before, and practised at a target industriously hour after hour, but he did not become as proficient as he desired, for he missed his wife's mother, whom he had also intended to kill, -A swindler calling himself the Wisconsin

Dental College has sold hundreds of diplomas for \$15 each. Applicants were not asked to give any proof a fitness, or to do anviluing whatever except send the money, in order to receive an elaborately mounted parch ment bearing the signatures and seal of " the faculty. -Some sensation has been caused by Marshal Benedek's will. It contains the avowal that he was forced to accept the chief command of the Austrian

army to 1800, and that he afterward gave the Archduke Abrecht a written promise never to reveal the real state of affairs, but to carry the secret to his grave. He was treated ungratefully afterward, but kept his word a -I was rather amused, says a writer in the Lendon World when watching the scene in the Man during the drawing room on Thursday list, to see a lady and centleman, the latter in uniform, in a brougham enjoying a quiet gamble. They went on with the game, quite impervious to the remarks of the lookers on, and probably only put up their cards when they arrived at

-An old feat is strikingly varied in a Western circus. Leaping from a spring board over a row of elephants, camels and horses has coased to move an audience. In the present instance the leaper personales an Arab pursued by a company of soldiery. They drive him up a hill and stand in a dozen ranks at its foot with their spears upraised. Then the Arab runs down the hill, jumps on the spring board (which looks like a rock) and bounds with a somersault over the heads and spears of

-The Mormon religion has been steadily extending itself. "For several years," says the San Francisco Chrosicie, "its members have been swirming n large numbers from the parent hive and establishin Sourishing colonies in the adjacent States and Terri-tories. They are pouring in steady streams into Colorade, Montana, Washington, and Wyoming. They are stready sufficiently strong in Arizona and Idaho to hold the balance of political power: and wherever they go they act and vote in implicit obsdience to their ecclesias

tical authorities." ... The case of the unfortunate ex-Ameer. Yakoob Khan, is to be beought before Parliament and the circumstances connected with his seizure. Seporta-tion, and treatment will be submitted to public investiga-tion. It will be remembered that Sir. F. Roberts believed him guilty of some complicity with the Cabul emoute, in which Cavagnari was murdered, and that on the strength of that belief he seized him still an ailled sovereign, when he field to the English camp. He was then deposed, sent as a prisoner to India, and a rival set on the

-Garibaldi, in contradicting a report that e of his sons had joined the Kroumirs, writes to a Secondarier. "As to the war between France and listy eazerly dreamed of by our common enemies, I think our corpses will have to be trampled on before that monstrosity is realized. An Italian a French citizen in France, a Frenchman an Italian citizen in Italy, such is the goal we should reach. No more barriers, no more frontiers, complete equality-a fraternity which may serve as a basis for human fraternity. To Savov and its

it children a bearty greetii -Lytton Sothern, the eldest son of the late Edward A. Sothern, publishes a denial of the state-ment in the comedian's will that \$6,000 had been given to him by his father. For years previous to the death of he latter the two had been estranged. The consect their quarrel, it is said, was the unauthorized appearance of Lytion as Lord Dendrony in Australia, where he led the public to mustake him for the original Schera, and, being a poor noter, damaged his parent sprofes-sional reputation while filling his own pockets, Sathera's will is to be contested by his widow and children, be-

cause he left most of his property to his sister. -The Rev. Mr. Buskirk, a Methodist pastor at Salliven, Ind., recently got married. Mrs. Jones, who had been converted in one of his revival navings. took to weeping immediately on hearing of the much The husband wondered why she felt aggreeved, and in his search for the cause, found in her trunk a bundle of ove letters from the clergyman. One of these made the matter clear. Buskirk and Mrs. Jones had agreed to marry as soon as Jones should dis, which he was ex-merted soon to do. Other letters contained the mast irdent protestations of love and some executable viries. ones has brought a sun for damages, and Baskitk has een also arraigned by his church.

-Charles F. Ring is having his sixth anmust trial in St. Louis for muritering the wife or his basiness partner. She refused to clope with him, and he shot er. He has once been sentenced to death, and more to nurisonment for life, but in both instances the suggested in this counsel saved him. In three trials the juris disk greed on the question of his sanity, evidence being intro inced that his father was in a lunatic asymm. This ather was put on the stand by the prosecution in the resent trial, detectives having found him after a long search. He reloctantly testified that he had never been isane, and, besides, that Charles was only an adopted son. This testimony will probably hang the re-

-The bestowal by Queen Victoria of the atle of Knight on a number of distinguished Casa hard it not received with any by the press of the Department.
"We shall have more nonsense than our good world, and confortably hold, of this sort of thing is kent or safe. the Ottawa House. "We trust the gentiemen leed of the feet because that is the only recompense they will receive for enduring public ridicals." May the Toronto 6.44. "As compared with our neighbor to the south, we are a little short yet of Coloneis Generals, and Honorable at have a line crop of Knights and Lado s, or C. H. . M. G.s. K. C. M. G.s. &c. Ar., and it appears the the collection d these are presently to receive a large weeks execute says the Montreal Sur. -A sanguinary turnuit is reported as hav-

Francesco had caused a morchanical figure of the Athe local and limbs of which were motable in the transition tell with a view to its in when exhibited for the first him to the the cold cannot such excitement among them that the cold round the alter, cage to cannot the start of the cold the start of the cold that the cold the cold that the cold th from the nearest available point of view. On Little is sistent priests, a man of rount stature and phases strength, ascended the paid and vehicusuity as and them to resume their places. As they land a strength to him, be forced his way to the siter and, except to igure in his arms, proceeded to deal out indie to blows with it upon the disorderly parishioners. Torresthe struggle that enseed he broke the offer to present over the heads of his flock, a paint areas, and in the attempt to example from this interrate exclusions the the instrove church door, a block was caused, res---more or less dangerous similaries to between a se-seventy persons of both scales. Another conduction care, in endeavoring to intervene between his a league and the fugitives, received a blow from the former which